Mr. K. T. Mahew.—Sir, I move that the amendment to Standing Order No. 31 (1) as amended be taken up and passed to morrow.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Sir, I second it.

Motion put and carried.

Resolutions—5 Bhajanamadham Colony etc., of Depressed Classes.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. വള്ളോൻ.—"ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ അധഃകൃതരുടെ ഉന്നമനാർത്ഥം ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൽ നിന്നും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ജനമഠം, കോളനി, പുതുവൽ പതിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവയും മറ്റും അതാതു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള അധഃകൃത പൊതുയോഗങ്ങളിലേക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഈ സഭ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോടു ശുപാർശചെയ്യുകൊള്ളുന്നു." സംരക്ഷണ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിലെ ഭരണത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഒരന്വേഷണം നടത്താമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു് അങ്ങിനെ ഒരന്വേഷണം നടത്തിക്കാണുന്നതുവരെ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഒന്നുംതന്നെ പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ റസല്യൂഷൻ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നില്ല.

രാമവർമ്മതമ്പുരാൻ.—ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിനെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷണം നടത്താമെന്നു് ആരാണു പറഞ്ഞതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാമെന്നു മാത്രം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. കമ്പ്ലയിന്റ്സു വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു് എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നു് ആപ്പീസ്സിലേക്കു് എഴുതി അയച്ചാൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി എൻക്വയർ ചെയ്യാമെന്നാണു് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. വള്ളോൻ.—കമ്പ്ലയിന്റ്സു എഴുതി അയച്ചാൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുമോ?

രാമവർമ്മതമ്പുരാൻ.—എഴുതി അയച്ചാൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി നിശ്ചയമായും അന്വേഷിക്കാം.

The resolution was, therefore, considered withdrawn.

6. Anomalous position of the clerks of the Registration Department.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—The resolution standing in my name runs thus:—

This council recommends to the Government to consider favourably the anomalous position in which the clerks in Registration Department are now placed (Vide Ref. on C. No. 1823/05 Endorsement on C. No. 2608/04, Service Order 211/04 D. P. R. 4 —1540/06, Dis. No. 2778/D/06, D. P. dated 30th March 1931.

Sir, from the beginning of the Department there were three grades of clerks in the Department Head clerk, 2nd clerk and clerks—24 clerks on Rs. 25 each, 25 clerks on Rs. 20, 3 Temporary on 20. Now there are 52 clerks getting 25 to 30. The pay of the clerks both in Magistrate's Court and the Registry Office was the same till the revision. Both in 1087 and 1094 when there was reorganisation the pay of the clerks in both the offices was

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the same. But in the latest revision as a consequence of the report of the Special Finance Committee all the Head Clerks in all the offices were to get 40 to 60. But in the Registry office 13 Head Clerks were put on 25—40, thus making no difference in the pay of the Head Clerk and the junior most clerk of any of the office. These 13 Head clerks are supposed to work in second grade offices. But afterwards the pay was made personal. The work of the Head clerks in the 1st grade office and the 2nd grade is the same. They also should be conversant with the Registration Manual, Stamp Manual, Standing Orders, Company's Act, Negotiable Instruments Act, Kuries Regulation, Regulation II of 1088 in addition to a thorough knowledge of C. S. R., C. A. C., P. W. C. Anchal rules, Civil Rules of Practice etc., as the Head clerks of the other Offices. They are to act in the absence of the Registrars. To keep up the prestige and position in office these 13 Head clerks also should be on a par with the Head clerks of the other departments. To a cut motion moved by the Member for Mulakunnathukavu in 1106 the Government had said:—"These requests have not come in a detailed manner and Government had no occasion to consider it. They had not the opportunity to consider them in detail but the points shall be noted". This is not quite correct. For petitions had been presented by the clerks to the Government twice and the Diwan ordered that is too soon to consider the question and that therefore the request cannot be granted. However two years have gone by and the position of the clerks are the same as before. In all the other offices the 2nd clerks are given 25 to 40 and in the department alone 25—30. Therefore I request the Government to favourably consider the case of these hard worked clerks. The Government finds money to increase or double the pay of their Heads of Departments. When they come to these dump people they find themselves short of funds. In the name of the Almighty I implore you to be just to all alike.

Another point I would refer to is that when enhanced pay was granted from 1st Chingam 1105, D. P. dated 30th March 1931, Dis. No. 2778/D 06, L. L. D., ruled "that the increased rate of pay can be drawn only from the date of the actual joining duty in the new posts by the officers concerned under article 29 (a) C. S. R. In the interval persons who happened to hold the appointments could be given increased salary". This was not given effect to. Now as a result of it there are persons drawing higher pay than their seniors. These seniors were put on temporary posts because of their experience and the temporary clerks were put in permanent posts because they

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

were new recruits. These temporary hands who were in permanent posts had the full advantage of the revision and the permanent hands who had put in more service and who were experienced were punished for their service and experience by not giving the advantage of the revision. To this request there was D. P. Order R. 4-1540/06 dated 18th November 1932 which says "The Heads of Departments concerned are requested to report what excess funds will be required for their respective Departments if an attempt at equalisation is made. They will also state if they can provide funds out of savings instead of going in for additional allotment". Since then nothing has been done. My request therefore is to have some mercy on these low paid officials. Think they also are serving the State to the best of their ability. They have a family to support. It is a great thing for them if they get a couple of rupees a month. Those who have been temporary had their enhanced pay from 1st Chingam 1105 while those who were permanent but were on temporary posts had not been given the same as yet. A case in points is that of C. K. Krishna Tarakan, from the backward taluk, Chittur one of the backward community who had put in few years service was put in the temporary place by the Service Order No 211/04. He had not the benefit of the retrospective effect of drawing the increased salary from 1st Chingam 1105 as yet. Consider what a relief it would be for these poor paid officers if they get a lump sum. This is anomalous. It is most pitiable. Therefore the Government should lose no time in setting matters right.

Another point I wish to urge in this connection is the consideration of giving some allowance to those who work in Malarial tracts. The difficulties they are put to can be seen if I only say that Mr. Shaw who had been Registrar-Magistrate in Chittur contracted Malaria which had in a way left him after his sojourning in these parts for a few years but which had sooner then he took charge recently at Chittur made its appearance and had him down in bed. Are their conditions not pitiable. May I request the Government to go to the assistance of those who serve them endangering their life, to be a little more charitable. Let their charity reach those outside their homes.

With these few words I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Sir, I second it.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I did not quite follow all the points that the Hon'ble Member raised in commending the resolution for the acceptance of this House. Any how I caught three points. Sir, the first point was that some of the Head Clerks of the Registry Offices are not on the scale of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rs. 40—60. He urged that as the Head Clerks of other minor offices were on Rs. 40—60, the Head clerks of every Registry Office also should be on 40—60.

Another point, quite a different one was that in the revision of 1105 there have been accidental cases here and there where a junior happened to draw higher pay than his senior and such cases have not been rectified.

The third point was that in malarial tracts a larger allowance than allowed at present should be given.

Sir, these three points are quite disconnected and have absolutely no connection with one another. I will try to answer the first point.

Sir if you refer to the printed Budget you will find under the head Registration one Head Clerk on Rs. 60—80, 11 clerks on Rs. 40—60, 18 clerks on Rs. 25-40, one typist on 25—40 and 54 clerks on Rs. 25-30. It is true that all the senior clerks in the minor registry offices do not get the grade of Rs. 40—60. That is because the work there is very light and they have not got so to say that much work which a Head clerk of an independent office will have. There is provision for 11 clerks on Rs. 40—60 and 18 on 25—40 and 54 clerks on Rs. 25—30 in subordinate offices. These clerks are promoted according to their seniority and 11 of them get the chance of rising to 40—60 and 18 to 25—40. The remaining 54 are on Rs. 25—30 grade and though they are styled as clerks, in effect they are only copyists. So in that department also there is provision and there is chance for junior clerks to rise to the higher grades. There is nothing exceptional in this Department. The same is the case with the other Departments as well.

With regard to point (2) it is true that as a result of the revision certain of the juniors get a higher pay than the seniors. That happened in this fashion—I think this subject was also considered at the Special Meeting which this Council held to consider the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee. There was a recommendation, and orders were passed accepting it, that if a clerk has remained for more than 3 years in a particular grade he should be given one increment automatically. Several anomalies began to creep in when that order came into force. Suppose a clerk was permanent on Rs. 25 for six years. He may not have been promoted to a higher grade for want of qualification. There may also be a clerk on Rs. 30 who might have been appointed to the post a year ago. Now according to the orders passed, the clerk on Rs. 25 will get Rs. 31 while his senior on Rs. 30 will get only Rs. 30. These anomalies came in because of this three years' rule. By the by I may also

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

state that there was also a reason for accepting it. It was urged that this revision was long overdue and unless a concession of this nature was granted it would not be of benefit to many in the service. It was therefore to compensate for the loss of time in passing final order that some increments were given in advance. That was the motive behind the rule. When these anomalies were brought to notice Government tried their level best to find out a solution for it. We called for statistics to find out how many such persons there will be in all the departments together and we found that there was a pretty large number and much expenditure will be involved to set right the anomalies. This was a great hindrance in giving higher pay to the clerks affected. Further by setting right anomaly there was no knowing that another anomaly might not creep in. This kind of rectification is always likely to endless repetitions. Therefore Government came to the conclusion that the only possible thing that could be done under the circumstances was to issue an order that the seniority will not be affected even though the junior by these accidental circumstances came to draw a higher pay than his senior. There are similar cases in other Departments also. They are not restricted to the Registration Department.

The third point is that some malarial allowance be granted to the Government servants in Chittur. So far as I know it is granted to several people in the hill tracts. On every page of the budget you find hill tract allowance. Chittur people cannot claim hill tract allowance and Chittur cannot be classified on a par with Kuriarkutty.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—There is malaria propaganda in Chittur but there is no such propaganda at Kuriarkutty.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There is no recrudescence of malaria in Chittur except an occasional one once in 15 or 20 years. On that account you cannot classify Chittur as malarial.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—From the reply received I do not think that I will be able to do any good to these people. So I do not press the motion. I beg to withdraw.

Resolution was, with leave, withdrawn.

7. Stopping of Execution Decrees passed by Courts.

President.—The next resolution stands in the name of Mr. T. K. Nayar. There is an amendment by the mover to substitute for the words "*until the creation of Debt Conciliation Boards*" *the words* "*for a period of one year*".

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—The resolution as amended reads thus :—

This Council recommends to the Government to stop the execution of decrees passed by our courts for a period of one year".

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